ceived by the Portuguese Court" (p. 34); for amateur heralds, "cinquefoil-type flower and a Maltese cross, ornaments found on the Beckford coat of arms" (p. 60, note); for cataloguers and bibliographers, "Original boards with labels on the back" (p. 62); and for natural historians, "this volume on the status of rats, roaches, caterpillars and mosquitoes on St. Helena" (p. 77).

If the points made in the list of deficiencies presented here are considered petty, overdrawn, unimportant, and even impolite, they have been made in the name of bibliographical accuracy. The catalogue was considered sufficiently important to be printed letterpress in rather handsome style, and unsuspecting friends, collectors, and librarians have paid six dollars for what they hoped was a definitive work on an important personality in Yale's period of specialization. Some who examine the work critically may decide they were overcharged.

The entire blame does not rest with the compiler, Mr. Gotlieb (although he has much to answer for). The ultimate responsibility for any significant program or policy of a research library lies with the head librarian, and in this case the head librarian has written of the compiler: "I thank him for his devotion to a work far afield from his regular duties. I think he enjoyed it." The degree of enjoyment which the compiler experienced is not a factor which should determine publication of a catalogue by a major library; the degree of pleasure and the amount of confidence a user of the book can feel are much more important. The least that could have been done by the older and wiser heads at Yale would be to have proof-read the book and have eliminated some of the more egregious errors.

R. F. M. and L. S. T.

JEFFREYS, ALAN E. *Michael Faraday, a List of his Lectures and Published Writings.* Foreword by Sir Lawrence Bragg. London: Published on behalf of The Royal Institution of Great Britain by Chapman & Hall, Ltd., 1960. 19, 86 pp., 2 portraits, 6 plates. 42 shillings.

Michael Faraday (1791-1867) was one of the first to be chosen among the twenty-five Immortals of Science to be engraved on the wall of the Hall of Science at the University of Bridgeport. Yet we have had to wait nearly a century before a list of his published writings and lectures has been made available. This bibliography is limited to material published in English and does not altogether displace the bibliography appended to the Russian translation of Faraday's *Experimental Researches in Electricity* which does contain references to translations of Faraday's work. Compensation for the restriction of the material (which excludes translations, American publications of English equivalents,

and letters already published in the two-volume biography by H. Bence Jones) lies in the thoroughness of this welcome bibliography. Mr. Jeffreys was trained in librarianship at the University of London, was a cataloguer at the Royal Institution, and in the last five years worked at the Birmingham University Library, specializing in the physical and social sciences. His enthusiasm for the present subject is apparent on every page of the book.

It is a librarian's bibliography reflecting a thorough delving into the scattered work of a modest and prolific writer who concerned himself with a wide variety of investigations. To the list of 482 books, reprints, articles and letters to journals, lectures and manuscript notes for lectures that appeared during Faraday's lifetime there is appended a supplement listing thirty prints and reprints, letters, and notes that have been published since Faraday's death. The full bibliography ranges from a short note intended to correct an error, to Faraday's most famous work, *Experimental Researches in Electricity*, that appeared in a series of twenty-nine articles covering a period of twenty-seven years and was later reissued in three volumes.

Faraday is of course most noted for his discovery of several ways of generating electricity from magnetic means. This contribution, in linking two of the energy forms in nature, alone would have made the humble bookbinder's apprentice one of the world's immortals. But in reading the titles of his books and papers one must be impressed by his wide range of interests. Even his electrical researches did not compare to the extent of his work in chemistry. Again, on scanning titles, one notes Faraday's contributions in astronomy, ballistics, botany, crystallography, education, geology, lithography, mechanics, metallurgy, optics, paleontology, physiology, the properties of matter, psychology, theology, and zoology. Such a listing not only reflects his broad interests but also reveals his constant hunt for common laws binding various phenomena of nature. His deep humility and religious feeling prompted him to determine and enunciate these laws as supplementary acts of revelation. This strong religious bent which perplexed his successor at the Royal Institution, John Tyndall, prompted the latter, in a very sympathetic biography of Faraday published shortly after his death, to wonder at Faraday's "compartmentalized mind" as regards science and religion.

The handsomely printed volume is further enhanced by two portraits that flank the text. The frontispiece is a copy of the Pickersgill oil portrait of Faraday at age thirty-nine, a year before his epochal discovery. Toward the end is a copy of a photograph of Faraday at age seventy-two. The value of the bibliography is further enhanced by a twelve-page index of the subject matter of

the items in the bibliography so that one can handily be guided to the proper work.

One of the problems that Mr. Jeffreys faced in compiling the bibliography of Faraday was the number of short articles appearing anonymously in the *Quarterly Journal* of the Royal Institution. There were also contributions to periodicals to which Faraday might or might not append his initials. These were all screened by Mr. Jeffreys. There are a few items that have escaped him. L. Pearce Williams of Cornell University found in Faraday's annotated copy of William T. Brande's *Manual of Chemistry*, now at the Wellcome Medical Historical Library in London, some short articles he had written for the *Quarterly Journal* that Mr. Jeffreys has not included. In all, Faraday's formidable output fitted into his maxim—"Work, finish, publish." For the professional listing of these published works, as for the work itself, the world of scholarship is very thankful.

Dr. Williams is currently compiling a check-list of Faraday manuscripts. When this is published we shall have a complete historical record of one of the greatest men in the history of science.

BERN DIBNER

Burndy Library, Norwalk, Conn.

McKAY, GEORGE, *comp. A Stevenson Library. Catalogue of a Collection of Writings By and About Robert Louis Stevenson. Formed by Edwin J. Beinecke.* Volume Five. Manuscripts by Robert Louis Stevenson and Others. New Haven, Yale University Library, 1961. xvii, 510 pp. Frontis., 8 facs. $10.00.

More than ten years have elapsed since George L. McKay issued the first volume of *A Stevenson Library*, which was reviewed by David A. Randall in these PAPERS (XLV, 268-70). The intervening volumes have not been noticed here, and so the appearance of the fifth may serve as the occasion for a retrospect over the whole project. Volume Five completes the main catalogue in its original classifications, but the collection has not remained static since Edwin J. Beinecke presented it to the Yale University Library, and the additions made in the past decade have been so extensive that a sixth volume will be necessary to bring the record up to date.

The first volume of the sumptuous catalogue (1951) listed printed books, pamphlets, broadsides, etc., by Stevenson. The next volume (1952) included books and articles about Stevenson and books from his library, as well as addenda to Volume One and a general index. Volume Three (1956) dealt with al-